TABLE 1
FOOD SELECTION BY SPANGLED DRONGO

Flowering tree	Degree of use
Acrocarpus fraxinifolius Wight & Arn.	C
Adina cordifolia Hook. f.	C
Anthocephalus cadamba Miq.	C
Bauhinia variegata L.	C
Bombax ceiba L.	F
Butea monosperma (Lamk.) Taub.	F
Callistemon viminalis Cheel	R
Cassia fistula L.	C
Cassia javanica L.	C
Chorisia speciosa St. Hill	F
Cochlospermum gossypium DC.	R
Dalbergia sissoo Roxb.	R
Delonix regia (Boj.) Raf.	F
Erythrina indica Lamk.	F
Eucalyptus L' Her.	R
Grevillea robusta A. Cunn.	C
Jacaranda mimosifolia D. Don	R
Lagerstroemia speciosa L. Pers.	R
Parkia biglandulosa W. & A.	E
Peltophorum pterocarpum (DC.) Backer ex K. Heyne	C
Saraca asoka Roxb.	C
Spathodea campanulata Beauv.	C

F = Frequent (feeding recorded during 75% to 100% of observations); C = Common (during 25% to 74% of observations); R = Rare (during less than 25% of observations)

species for recreational forestry. Depending upon the degree to which a management plan favours the nectar-feeding birds, suitable tree species can be selected for plantation. Alternatively, the required proportion of flowering trees can be retained in the natural forests.

August 23, 1989 DEEP NARAYAN PANDEY

11. INTENSE MOBBING BY A BLACK DRONGO *DICRURUS MACROCERCUS*

Rahmani and D'Silva's observation of a drongo landing on a flying short-toed eagle *Circaetus gallicus* (*JBNHS 82 (3):* 657) reminds me of a similar incident. In the summer of 1974 I studied nesting black-eared kites *Milvus migrans lineatus* on Stonecutters Island, Victoria Harbour, Hong Kong. On one occasion I saw a juvenile kite in gliding flight when an adult black drongo *Dicrurus (adsimilis) macrocercus* flew after it. The drongo stood briefly on the back of the kite and pecked it several times before flying off.

Nash and Nash (*Kukila 2:* 7) also have reported a greater racket-tailed drongo *Dicrurus paradiseus* standing on the back of a flying great hornbill *Buceros bicornis.*

August 16, 1989 DAVID S. MELVILLE

12. NESTING HABITAT SELECTION BY THE PIED MYNA *STURNUS CONTRA* LINN.

A list of the trees utilised as nest sites by the pied myna *Sturnus contra* Linn. is not available. Availability of nesting sites determines the survival of birds.

Between July 1983 and June 1988 I visited the states of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Goa and the Union Territories of Pondicherry and Delhi, and information on the nesting sites was collected during these visits. The list of tree species used for the purpose is given below, with the number of nests recorded given in parentheses.

Acacia arabica Willd. (7), *Adina cordifolia* Hook. f. (2), *Albizzia lebbek* Benth. (9), *Artocarpus integrifolia* L. (22), *Bauhinia variegata* L. (17), *Borassus flabellifer* L. (1), *Cassia fistula* L. (16), *Cassia javanica* L. (24), *Cordia myxa* Roxb. (3), *Chorisia speciosa* St. Hill (1), *Dalbergia sissoo* Roxb. (10), *Delonix regia* (Boj.) Raf. (13), *Emblica*